February 19, 1777. NUMB. 2504.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

In PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Trustees of the LOAN-OFFICE aforesaid will attend at their Office, in the House of Dr. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, on the West Side of Third-street, between High-street and Mulberry-street, in the City of Philadelphia, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th Instant, for the Dispatch of Business, agreeable to Law, and continue such Attendance, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, in each succeeding Week; also on Saturday, the first Day of March next, whereof all Persons concerned are requested to take due Notice; and those who have occasion to borrow Money on the Terms prescribed by Law may be supplied. *Philadelphia, February* 11, 1777.

THE MEMBERS of the CORPORATION for the Relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, are desired to meet at the First Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, on the 11th Day of March 1777, to consider how to dispose of the Money in the Hands of the Corporation, to elect a Treasurer, and to do any other Business that may be necessary. FRANCIS ALISON, Secretary.

February 15, 1777.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the first day of March next,

A SMALL plantation, situated in Turner's lane, near Germantown road, about 3 miles from the city of Philadelphia, very convenient to attend the market with milk and garden truck; it contains near 13 acres, 5 of which are excellent meadow, the whole is under good fences inside and out, two good orchards of the best grafted apples, also a variety of other fruits, the best that can be procured; together with a good brick house for the tenant, two stables, barn, a well of good water near the door, a spring-house, with a very good spring; the land is good, and in a very healthy situation. Any person, that can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety, may rent the said place on easy terms, by applying to Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDS, in Front-street, the west side, near the Drawbridge or on the premises.

N. B. This place may suit a small family that incline to retire from the city. tf 6.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

ABOUT 25 ACRES of good LAND, lying in Hilltown township, Bucks county, on which are a good sawmill almost new, about 3 acres of good watered meadow, and plenty of wood, [illegible] inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to ENOCH THOMAS, living near the premises.

Philadelphia, February 12, 1777.

A PERSON well acquainted with the WOOLLEN and LINEN MANUFACTORY, in their various Branches, would be glad to have the Superintendance of a public or private Manufactory, either in this City or Country.—Proper Credentials, may be had of his Ability, by applying to JAMES BUTLAND, Gold and Silver-Lace Weaver in Second-street.

Salem, February 3, 1777.

TO be SOLD, or HIRED out for COVERING next SEASON, a handsome, well coloured, half blooded HORSE, six Years old next May.

EDWARD KEASBEY.

Mount-Holly, February 11, 1777.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 5th instant, an Irish servant girl, named Hester Cavanagh, about 18 years of age, 5 feet high, stout built, and looks remarkably innocent, has light brown hair, full grey eyes, and a remarkable burn, which she got lately, upon her right arm, near the elbow; had on, and took with her, a striped linsey short gown, a long blue and white India gingham ditto, the former lined with white calicoe, one old quilted petticoat, a cloth coloured cloth ditto, and a striped linen ditto, one pair of crimson worsted stockings, with white silk clocks, and a pair of blue yarn ditto, three shifts, two brown country made linen, and one above half whitened, one plain lawn apron, a cambrick handkerchief, with a border, a pair of half scaled leather pumps, and plated shoe buckles. Whoever secures said servant in any goal of this State, or Pennsylvania, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward.

JOHN SHIELDS.

Philadelphia Barracks, January 24, 1777.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Captain JOHN DAVIS's company of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel JAMES IRVINE, three soldiers, viz.

Thomas Hobby, born in England, about 6 feet high, very fair skinned, dark hair, which he wears tied; had on, when he went off, a brown coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, and has an impediment in his speech; he served his time in Goshen township, Chester county.

John M'Neil, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, taylor by trade; had on, a short light coloured bearskin cloth coat; likewise took with him a blue and red uniform coat, and sundry other clothes; he appears to be about 30 years of age, though a good deal grey on his crown.

James Kelly, late from Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high; lately belonged to Col. De Haas's regiment; took with him a brown uniform coat, faced with green, I. P. B. on the buttons, remarkable grey eyes, dark complexion; took with him sundry other clothes. Whoever secures said deserters, and sends them to their respective company, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN DAVIS, Captain.

N. B. It is to be hoped all well-wishers to the American cause will use their endeavours to detect such villains, that they may be brought to exemplary punishment, as *Kelly* and *M'Neil* have been known to enlist with different recruiting officers, and receive their full bounty; it is supposed they are gone to the Head of Elk.

Talbot County, Maryland, February 10, 1777.

TO BE RENTED,

A WELL-ACCUSTOMED TAN-YARD, situated on a fine stream of water, never dry; the Tan-yard in tolerable order, but will be thoroughly repaired, other improvements will be made, so as to make it comfortable to the tenant. Any person wanting such a place, may have immediate possession and know the terms, by applying to

WILLIAM BORDLEY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

AS soon as the speech was read yesterday in the House of Commons, Mr. *Neville* rose and moved "for an humble Address to be presented to his Majesty," as usual, the Address was read, and the motion for presenting it seconded by Mr. *Hutton*. Both these Gentlemen spoke for some time on the occasion.

Lord John *Cavendish* then rose and opposed the motion, recapitulating the old grounds of opposition on the American subject, censuring the war itself as unjust, and the conduct of it as ineffectual, barbarous and inhuman. After dwelling for some time on the disagreeable side of the picture, his Lordship produced an amendment to the address, which the Speaker read to the House. It chiefly turned upon a censure of the ministry, a desire that his Majesty would order an enquiry into their conduct, and after very circumstantially arguing upon the evil advice which had been given his Majesty, begged that the success of the war might be used moderately and prudently.

Governor *Johnston* followed Lord John, and in very severe terms arraigned the conduct of administration, not only blaming them for commencing the present war, but endeavouring to prove that they had as yet no success, and that even the affair of Long-Island was by no means a matter worthy of triumph, as that island was a mere out-post to New-York, as New-York was an out-post to America, and that it would have been wrong for the provincials to have attempted to maintain it. The Governor paid General Howe and his brother very great compliments on their manœuvres in the capture of the island, and inferred that from the whole of Gen. Howe's conduct in taking it, his caution in not forcing any of the provincials strong-holds, his opening trenches at six hundred yards distance from their redoubts, with his general orders to his officers to act with all possible circumspection, it was evident the General thought most highly of the provincials, and that he therefore treated them with as much respect as any enemy ever were treated with.

The Governor complained of the defenceless state of the kingdom, and urged the danger of an immediate war with France and Spain. The Minister's speech, which they had just heard from the King's mouth, he declared to be an entire compound of—hypocrisy. It made his Majesty talk of peace at the very moment when not only all Europe but this kingdom, gave the most evident appearance of [illegible] a deception mirror, reflecting [illegible] In short, it was like That part of it which talked of giving the Americans *law* and *liberty*, he conceived to be a mere turn of wit and humour, which would not bear a serious interpretation.

The Governor spoke loudly of the falsehood of France, and the little reliance that was to be put on her professions, instancing a circumstance which happened while Cardinal Mazarine was Minister, when the Portuguese and Spaniards were at war together, and the latter had received repeated assurances of the pacific intentions of France, although that kingdom had actually lent Portugal troops, cloathed them, paid them, and officered them.

The Governor said he was far from being pleased with the Americans for their declarations in favour of independency, but he saw clearly that they were driven to the measure by our vigorous persecution of them. We had hired foreign troops to fight against them, and they had no other way of putting themselves on a footing with us, than by throwing off the yoke, declaring themselves independent, and inviting foreign aid to defend them. They had, he said, taken every possible means to avoid such a measure; they had sent a most humble petition to government, praying relief, and couched their prayer in the strongest terms of duty and allegiance; government had, with the most provoking harshness, rejected their petition, refusing to give any answer to it, or offering in any other manner to hear them. The mode of their declaring for independency was to be sure in some measure indefensible. The declaration of the New-England government was exceedingly rude and ill-written; the language was more unmannerly and abusive than even worse treatment than what they had received would have justified; but then it must be considered as written merely to captivate the common people, and therefore a polished style, and very scrupulous decency, were probably but trifling objects with the writer. He, however as much condemned it, as he applauded that of the Pennsylvanians.

The Governor took occasion to censure the late issuing of press warrants, and delared that he was not only convinced a better mode of manning the navy might be found out, but that he was well informed the late press was carried on with a degree of irregularity and cruelty altogether unprecedented. He stated the list of killed and wounded to the House, declared that one of a press-gang was killed on board a merchantman, through the temerity of the officer of the gang; that many, both seamen and men attempted to be pressed, were desperately wounded, and that fourteen persons were drowned.

After having, with his usual warmth, condemned the ministry, and painted the speech as ill-timed and fallacious, the governor gave his hearty assent to the amendment.

Mr. *Wombwell* rose to contradict the Governor's assertions relative to the conduct of the press, and the death of the sailor unfortunately shot; he declared that he was well instructed to declare, that the mercantile part of the city in general condemned the person who shot him, and were unanimously of opinion, that there never was a press better conducted than the present, nor more men obtained with less blood and tumult.

Mr. Wombwell spoke much in favour of Government, and described the Americans as a cowardly banditti, who talked loudly, and ran lustily, when faced by men of courage. He dissented from the proposed amendment.

Mr. *Wilkes*, in a speech of half an hour, condemned the present war as one of the most unnatural and unjust that time had ever produced. He said the Ministers boasted of their foresight in having prophesied in the speech of last year, what had this year been verified, as the speech of the day from the throne had asserted. This triumph, he said, was exceedingly ill-founded, the Minister having last year prophesied no more than what he had determined his measures this year should certainly produce. It was like the prophecy of the Jesuits in the 10th century, respecting the fate of the greatest Prince that ever reigned in Europe, Henry IV. of France, whom they had prophesied to die at a certain period, well knowing at the time of their uttering their prediction, that they had hired Ravilliac to assassinate him at the time they mentioned.

Mr. Wilkes differed from Governor Johnston respecting his condemnation of the style of the New-England Congress's Declaration for Independency, declaring he always considered good writing by its effect, as men judged of the merit of a tragedy or a comedy, by the effects introduced; that as it was addressed to the minds of the people, if it served to allure them, it was certainly well written.

After having created a good deal of laughter, the Alderman returned to serious argument, and joined in Governor Johnston's censure of the press, declaring that nothing could more strongly mark the jarring councils and inconsistency of administration, than their offering so large a bounty as 5l. for able seamen, and 50s. for ordinary seamen, in Saturday's Gazette, and issuing press warrants on Monday, not even allowing the proclamation for so large a bounty a week to try its effect. The Alderman summed up his speech by a severe satire on the Ministry, declaring, that in all their proceedings they went backward; that they would at last find themselves *procula Jove, procul a fulmine*, and that if a sudden alteration of measures did not take place, he feared this country would soon experience most dreadful consequences. He agreed to Lord John Cavendish's amendment.

Mr. *Mackworth* followed Mr. Luttrel, and said, he rose in answer to the last speaker's call on the independent country gentlemen. He professed himself to be one of that number, and declared, he feared that matters were much misrepresented without doors; that he did not like to hear gentlemen so ready to find a plea for the Americans on every occasion, and even when they were beat, to hint after a manner to tell us that they could not [illegible] He said, he was ever most clearly against that House attempting to tax America, as America was not represented in that House: but that he thought it highly necessary to maintain the right; and that it was but reasonable America should contribute something in return for the millions she had cost this country. That he most heartily wished government success, and the more against America than against a foreign foe, as there was something exceedingly ungrateful in the resistance and rebellion now made by the Colonists against a Country, which had acted, in every respect, so *motherly* as Great-Britain. [At the word, *motherly*, there was a loud laugh.]

Mr. Mackworth spoke highly of some of the opposition, and yet continually lauded Administration, finally declaring, that as an *antient Briton*, he felt for the honour of England, and therefore wished her success, not but he would be glad that a proper treaty for reconciliation was on foot, and, he owned, he cared not whether it was with rebels in arms, or without them. He gave his assent to the address as first propoled, and therefore was of course against the amendment.

Mr. *Thomas Townshend*, with his usual warmth, entered on the subject of the address, pronouncing it, as his friend Governor Johnston had declared it, a farrago of deceit and hypocrisy. He said, we were on the point of a war with France, and were altogether in a defenceless state. That our army in England, and our army in Ireland, were contemptibly weak in point of numbers. That the serviceable part of our fleet, the frigates, and small ships, were all on the coast of America; and therefore if we were attacked, we were in a most deplorable situation.

He attacked the Treasury-bench with great asperity, and (observing that Lord North had quitted the House,) he took occasion to observe, that Parliament was now treated by the Minister with the utmost contempt; that the first man in office considered a debate on the most serious and important subject, as a matter unworthy his consideration, and was better pleased in closetting a Member in the morning, or whispering with a friend in the lobby in the evening, than in attending his parliamentary duty.

Having satirically remarked, that the last speaker had used strong argument *without* declamation; he also replied to particular passages of his speech. He said that Ministry had been most illiberal in encouraging their dependants in aspersing the officers who conducted the attack on Sullivan's Island, and after speaking, as Governor Johnston had done, much in favour of Sir Peter Parker, he said, that General Clinton was the officer who had most reason to clear himself, for that he was well informed that General was himself nineteen days trying the ford, and that at last it turned out he could not in all that time discover whether the ford was eighteen inches or seven feet deep.

Speaking of the capture of Long-Island, he described the turning of the flank of an enemy's army as an ordinary military manœuvre, known to every man qualified in the art of war; and spoke of the slaughter of the provincials in cold blood, as an act of the most savage barbarity, for which no defence could be made; and therefore, he said, he would ascribe it to no particular body of the troops.

Seeing Lord North come back to his seat, he returned to his attack on the treasury-bench, and said, it had ever been the [illegible] of the members who filled that seat, to con-

veal, as much as poſſible, intelligence from Parliament; that they concealed every thing, and kept that houſe continually in the dark. That even on that day, when it was uſual for the Houſe to conſider it as a day of enquiry, and when it was expected that the Miniſter ſhould give ſome ſatisfaction on ſuch queſtions as the members might think it neceſſary to put to him, the firſt man in office had with the utmoſt careleſneſs walked out of the Houſe, and, (as he till that moment imagined) being certain of a majority, had left the buſineſs of the nation to his clerks, ſuppoſing they had only to count and report the numbers.

Mr. Townſend took great pains to ſhew that the members of adminiſtration were highly cenſurable, and concluded with giving his aſſent to the amendment.

Lord *North* immediately aroſe, and ſaid he thought himſelf called on to ſay a few words, and that he choſe to ſpeak in that part of the debate, for fear that honourable houſe, if he ſpoke half an hour later, ſhould forget the cauſe of his ſpeaking; and for fear that the world ſhould be told in an Epigram, or a paragraph, that in a debate on the moſt important ſubject that perhaps ever would occur in that houſe, a debate which might poſſibly laſt fourteen hours, he had been abſent ten minutes. He ſaid, as a ſpeaker, he might poſſibly be very deficient; in other reſpects, he might alſo be found deficient; but in point of attention to that Houſe in general, and every individual member, he truſted no gentleman could charge him with neglect. This was the firſt time he ever knew that the particular behaviour of a member was an object worthy animadverſion, or that it was of any importance whether a gentleman went once to the door, or once returned to his ſeat in the courſe of a long debate. As, however, the laſt ſpeaker had pictured his leaving his ſeat as a matter of infinite importance, he would trouble the Houſe ſo far as to ſtate to them why he left his ſeat. He had within the laſt hour received a letter, the ſubject of which required immediate attention, and as it would admit of no delay, he went out to anſwer it. The moment he had given the reply, he returned to his ſeat, and the whole time he had left the houſe he found amounted to ten minutes. This he declared was the very great crime he had perpetrated; this was the foundation of the learned and ingenious argument of the laſt ſpeaker. He truſted, however, that every gentleman preſent would acknowledge that no member of that houſe was longer in his place.—He meant only his *place* in Parliament.—(This created a loud laugh) or ſat with greater patience during a debate than he did.

Having cleared himſelf from the charge of diſreſpect to the Houſe, his Lordſhip ſaid he was ſo far from deſiring to conceal information from parliament, that he was always exceedingly ready to give every information that could be given *with ſafety*. He repeated the words, "*with ſafety*," becauſe he appealed to the Houſe, whether the laying the letters government received, at large, before parliament, with the names of the writers, and the full contents, had not been attended with manifeſt inconvenience. That with regard to the queſtions which had now been agitated, he wiſhed to give the moſt explicit anſwer. His Majeſty in the ſpeech ſaid he had the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of pacific intentions of France and Spain, and yet he thought it neceſſary to prepare himſelf againſt a ſudden attack. The aſſertion was founded on fact. It was true that Spain and Portugal had been for the laſt year on the point of differing about the frontiers of the Brazils, and that his Majeſty had interpoſed as a mediator, and endeavoured to accommodate the diſpute between the two powers; that his mediation produced a happy accommodation, and the diſpute would ultimately be amicably. It was alſo true that France had for ſome time been buſy in warlike preparations, and that ſhe was now fitting out a *ſmall* armament; he called it a *ſmall* one, as he was well informed, it only conſiſted of ſix ſhips of the line, and four frigates. From the preſent aſſurances of the court of France, and thoſe aſſurances were as ſtrong as words could make them, that kingdom had no deſign to moleſt England. To prepare for the worſt, however, his Majeſty had thought it right to be able to cope with any enemy. It has been ſaid, that our frigates were all abroad; the aſſertion went too far; many were with Lord Howe, but ſeveral were at home, and ſeveral were now building; and it was well known frigates were ſooner built than larger ſhipping. We had 23 guard ſhips who were partly manned, and 12 more ſhips of the line ready for ſea, all but the manning, and that would, his Lordſhip doubted not, be ſoon effected. In fact, all our large ſhips were at home but two or three.

His Lordſhip declared he verily believed France had not any intention of diſturbing us; but he begged it to be underſtood that he ſpoke only as to the preſent time. He was no prophet, and therefore he made no pretenſions to a knowledge of futurity.

His Lordſhip obſerved that an honourable gentleman had declared one part of his Majeſty's ſpeech was certainly deſigned as a ſtroke of humour, as the ſentence could not carry a ſerious meaning. He begged to read the ſentence. The words of it were, "My deſire is to reſtore to them the bleſſings of law and liberty." This his Lordſhip humbly conceived was perfectly intelligible, and as ſound logic as the Engliſh language could convey. *Law* and *Liberty* were undoubtedly fled from America; this was the land of law and liberty. He thanked God the preſent debate proved it, proved that liberty of ſpeech, that freedom of thought, that freedom of action, exiſted here; and he begged to tell the gentlemen, who had in the courſe of the debate thrown out ſo many ſevere reflections on adminiſtration, that it was well for them they were not in America, and had not uſed the ſame expreſſions againſt the Congreſs. They would then have found the difference of the two countries; they would have found that both law and liberty were baniſhed from America. His Lordſhip declared he applauded the ſpirit of enquiry which actuated the gentlemen who thought differently from adminiſtration: And although he was in conſequence the frequent object of their attack, he wiſhed it might continue.

His Lordſhip denied that our troops, or thoſe employed by us, had maſſacred any of the rebels in cold blood, and particularly cleared the Heſſians from the aſperſion, proving that 450 of the priſoners were taken by the Heſſians. His Lordſhip ſaid, that in the heat of battle ſome of the rebels might firſt fire, then run and cry out *quarter*; that ſome of theſe might poſſibly have been put to the bayonet, but, he conceived, no man would throw out a general cenſure on account of a particular accident.

After having ſpoke with great fervour and plainneſs to every part of the debate in which he recollected that the miniſter had been called upon, his Lordſhip begged pardon of the Houſe for having taken up ſo much of their time about himſelf; he ſaid, he rejected the amendment, as it tended to deſire his Majeſty to ſet on foot an endleſs and ill-timed enquiry, to procraſtinate events which, in all probability, would ſoon be produced, and to render fruitleſs every operation which had taken place; he concluded with declaring, that it had ever been his wiſh, and that of every other ſervant of the King, to bring matters to as early a concluſion, and with as little bloodſhed as poſſible; to uſe the preſent ſucceſſes, and the victory, if it was gained, with prudence and moderation, and rather as a means of cementing a laſting union and amity, than as objects of triumph or inſtruments for forging the chains of ſlavery, and excuſes for tyranny and oppreſſion.

Colonel *Barre*, Admiral *Keppel*, and Mr. *Fox*, ſpoke after his Lordſhip. In the ſpeech of the firſt we were given to underſtand, from an extract of a news-paper, produced by the Colonel, and ſtated by him as a well-authenticated account of what paſſed between Colonel Patterſon and General Waſhington, when the former was diſpatched to the latter to treat with him from General Howe, that his Majeſty's Commiſſioners had broken through a poſitive act of parliament, but without producing the deſired effect.

The Colonel, after fully giving the text and context of the above circumſtance, threatened the Miniſter with the loſs of his head, and held up a picture of great horror, ſhewing that we were on the eve of a moſt ferious war with France, who would begin her attack within the hearing of the members who ſat in parliamentary debate.

Admiral *Keppel* merely ſhewed the defenceleſs ſtate of the kingdom, from her unprepared navy.

Mr. *Fox* was ardent againſt adminiſtration, but endeavoured to reſcue General Clinton from the cenſure which had been thrown out on him.

We have not time to give a fuller account of the ſpeeches of the three laſt gentlemen. Colonel Barre's deſerved particular attention; for if his aſſertions were facts, and his deductions fair, this country is in a tremendous ſituation indeed.

At half after eleven the Houſe divided on the previous queſtion, moved on the amendment motion; when the numbers were—242 for the Queſtion.—82 againſt it.

They then divided again on the motion for the Addreſs, when the numbers were—242 for the Queſtion. 87 againſt it. The Houſe roſe at twelve, and will ſit again this day.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, *of November 23. (lately taken in a prize, ſafe arrived at* BOSTON,*) we have extracted the following articles of intelligence, viz.*

BARCELONA, *(Spain) Aug. 1.*

THE laſt letters from Madrid, adviſe, that the court has determined to ſend a corps of 8000 men to America, with all poſſible expedition.

The ſquadron of Don Michael Gaſton is returned to Cadiz, after having finiſhed his cruize on the coaſts of Portugal.

Paris, Nov. 10. Five ſhips of war of force are ſailed from Toulon, for Boſton, and others from Breſt and Rochfort are preparing to follow them. Meſſengers, for ſome months paſt, have been continually going to and from Verſailles, to the American Congreſs.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Barrington having moved in the Houſe, on Friday on the ſupply; the following reſolutions were reported, and agreed to on Saturday.

That 20,734 men, including 3,212 invalids, be employed for guards and garriſons for Great-Britain for the ſervice of the year 1777; and that 688,009l. 16s. 5d. be granted for maintaining the ſame.

That 11,473l. 18s. 6d. be granted for General and Staff Officers in Great-Britain for the ſervice of the year 1777.

That 949,721l. 11s. 3d. be granted for maintaining the out forces and garriſons for the ſervice of the year 1777.

That 47,178l. 3d. be granted for difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment of one regiment of light-dragoons, and ſix regiments of foot, ſerving in North-America for the year 1777.

That 56,774l. 19s. 4d. halfpenny, be granted for the pay of five battalions of Hanoverians ſerving at Gibraltar and Minorca, and for proviſions for three battalions at Gibraltar for the ſervice of the year 1777.

That 336,932l. 1s. 6d. three farthings, be granted for 12,667 Heſſians for the ſervice of the year 1777.

That 18,181l. 15s. 6d. three farthings be granted for the pay of a regiment of foot of Hanau for the ſervice of the year 1777.

That 17,370l. 8s. 2d. be granted for the pay of one regiment of Waldeck for the ſervice of the year 1777.

That 93,947l. 15s. 8d. be granted for the pay of 4300 Brunſwickers for the ſervice of the year 1777.

That 41,427l. 7s. 2d. halfpenny be granted for proviſions for the foreign troops in North-America, during the laſt campaign.

That 6,617l. 5s. 3d. one farthing, be granted to make good a deficiency of the laſt ſeſſion of the Heſſian troops to the 24th December, 1776.

That 1013l. 16s. 10d. three farthings be granted for a deficiency of laſt ſeſſion for the Hanau troops to the 24th December, 1776.

That 26,053l. 7s. 4d. be granted for the charges of the artillery for the foreign troops for the ſervice of the year 1777.

That 50,152l. 12s. 3d. three farthings, be granted for the charge of the foreign troops for the ſervice of the year 1776.

That 13,973l. 19s. granted laſt ſeſſion for artillery for Heſſe Caſſel, for 1776, be granted towards defraying the charges of artillery of foreign troops for 1777.

That 3,383l. 6s. 8d. granted laſt ſeſſions for the artillery of Hanau, for 1776, be applied towards defraying the charge of artillery for the foreign troops for the year 1776.

That 320,111l. 18s 11d. be granted for the charge of the office of ordnance for land ſervice for the year 1777.

That 272,705l. 18s. 1d. be granted to make good the extraordinary ſervices performed by the office of ordnance for land ſervice, and not provided for in the year 1776. Sum Total 2,955,029l. 19s. 3¼.

Lord Barrington went through his uſual detail. He ſpecified the number of troops at the ſeveral deſtinations, according to the laſt return, which he ſaid were dated in October. By thoſe it appeared, that the native and foreign troops under Generals Howe and Carlton, were 30,000 effective, in good health and high ſpirits.

Nov. 23. The minority, it is ſaid, of both houſes have entirely withdrawn themſelves, being determined no longer to give a ſanction to meaſures, by their preſence, that they cannot check, though palpably to the ruin of our country.

A report is current, that in conſequence of ſome diſpatches received from Lord Grantham at Madrid, by particular deſire, his Lordſhip is recalled from the above Court.

An embargo on all the ſhipping in our ports is talked of as a meaſure likely to take place immediately.

Laſt Monday morning a Board was held at the Admiralty Office, Charing Croſs, at which ſeveral Lieutenants, Purſers and Surgeons on half pay, were put upon full commiſſion, and ordered on board different ſhips that are now fitting out for ſea.

Orders are given to raiſe three new regiments of volunteers, for the ſpace of three years, or during the rebellion in America. One to be raiſed in England, one in Scotland, and one in Ireland, their pay is to be 1s. per day.

It is now no longer an idle rumour, that we are on the eve of a war with France. The Miniſtry themſelves talk moſt ſeriouſly of the matter, and in all probability a declaration of hoſtilities will take place in a few days.

Certain advice is received from the Hague, that very large ſums have been advanced to the French by the merchants of Holland.

Not leſs than an hundred lives have been loſt by the preſent ſhameful preſs, and that too at a time the Miniſter ſays he has every aſſurance of peace; it is a wonder that he did not ſay plenty too.

A great perſonage ſent for Admiral Keppel on Monday, and deſired he would take the command of ten ſail of the line, and be ready to proceed to ſea immediately.

Another battalion is going to be added to the Royal regiment of artillery, on account of the number that are now out on foreign ſervice, and more that are wanted at this period.

No leſs than 18 privateers have been fitted out from Marblehead, and it is computed that upwards of 96 have been fitted out from the ſeveral provinces of New-England.

At the commencement of the laſt war, Great-Britain and America were united againſt France alone. Now Great-Britain alone is to cope with France, Spain and America.

Then the national debt was 86 millions—Now it is upwards of 150. The Land Tax was then at 3s.—It is now at 4s. with every other tax augmented in proportion, and every reſource exhauſted. Our commerce was then proſperous and credit good—now they are both failing. America then added to our force againſt France 20,000 men by land, and 15,000 by ſea—Now ſhe employs 50,000 of our beſt land forces, and 18,000 ſeamen; ſo that the difference is 70,000 ſoldiers, and 33,000 ſailors. This is more than a moiety of our whole force in the laſt war.

The Romney man of war, Capt. Salter, and the Surprize frigate, Capt. Linzee, though juſt arrived at Portſmouth from Newfoundland, and very foul, having been off the ground 11 months, are ordered out to ſea immediately, to cruize after the American privateers. The Princeſs Amelia, of 80 guns, is ordered to be fitted out with all expedition, to go to Spithead, to receive impreſſed men, and Capt. Deane is appointed to command her.

The Henry and Ann, a tranſport belonging to London, with Burgoyne's light horſe, is taken and carried into Salem.

The Hampſhire, Capt. Wolfe, who is arrived at Portſmouth from Malaga, is ſaid to bring letters which mention, that the Spaniards have abſolutely ſent off a very conſiderable force to America; and that as ſoon as poſſible, 6 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates are to follow them; that the firſt fleet which ſailed had 10,000 ſoldiers on board.

All the guardſhips have orders to take in ſtores and proviſions of all ſpecies for ſix months, and to be ready at a day's notice for going to ſea, in caſe they are called upon.

Great betts were on Wedneſday made in the city, that war would be declared [illegible] on or before the firſt of January next.

The number of ſailors in the King's ſervice, at preſent in America, is 26,000.

The fleet of obſervation, to rendezvous at Spithead, is to conſiſt of 14 ſail of the line, and 2 frigates. The reſt of the ſhips which were commiſſioned, are to remain at the ſeveral ports where they are fitted out, but to take on board all their ſtores, and be ready for ſea at 24 hours notice.

Monday night there was a general private ſearch for ſeafaring men in the neighbourhood of Wapping, when a great number were apprehended, and on Tueſday examined before Juſtice Sherwood and other Magiſtrates at Shadwell, purſuant to the late order of Council, when above 50 ſtout ſeamen were ſent, under the care of a ſtrong gang, aſſiſted by the peace officers, on board the tender at the Tower.

Tueſday were examined before the Rotation Juſtices, at Hick's-Hall, 93 diſorderly perſons: One of them who had ſtole a pint mug, with 50 others, who could not give a good account of themſelves, were ſent on board a man of war.

Wedneſday the Earl of Buckinghamſhire was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland, and at the ſame time had the honour to kiſs the King's hand.

Sunday morning laſt the wife of a journeyman bricklayer, in Petticoat Lane, was delivered of three children, who were baptiſed by the names of *Hancock*, *Adams* and *Waſhington*. Hancock died the day of his birth, but Adams and Waſhington are in perfect health.

The combined fleets of France and Spain will conſiſt in Europe, fit for ſea, of 46 men of war of the line, 28 French and 18 Spaniſh, and 23 frigates from 36 to 18 guns. Beſides this fleet in Europe Spain has now in South-America and the Weſt-Indies 15 men of war of the line, and France 11, with a proportionable number of frigates, ſloops and veſſels. Taking then the French and Spaniſh armaments in America and Europe together, they will conſiſt of 72 men of war of the line, which, when we know that the intentions of thoſe powers are hoſtile, and that the moſt ſanguine promiſes of Lord Briſtol did not go farther then that we ſhould have a fleet of 40 men of war of the line fit for ſervice by the firſt of March, is a matter of the moſt melancholy conſideration.

Government offer 5l. a man bounty one day, and without waiting the iſſue of ſuch a fair bait, the next ſet looſe an hundred gangs of ruffians, who half drunk with brandy, and quite ſo with a ſhameful power, not fit to be put in ſuch mens hands, revel in acts of cruelty.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, October 21.

"Our neighbours the Spaniards are exceedingly buſy in arming, and have a large fleet at this time at Cadiz, preparing to ſail; their deſtination for South America; the liſt as under, laſt poſt, to ſail the firſt fair wind, viz. 3 of 70, 3 of 64, 1 of 30, 1 of 28, 4 of 26, 1 of 20. 1 of 18, and 2 of 16, beſides 2 bombs, 4 fireſhips, 96 tranſports, and 12 battalions of 100 men each."

A motion was made, that the thanks of the Court of Aldermen be given to John Sawbridge, Eſq; late Lord Mayor, for his diligent and faithful diſcharge of the various duties of that important office, for his ſteady and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, his zealous defence of the rights and franchiſes of this great city, and the conſtant protection he gave to all its inhabitants, by refuſing the ſanction of his authority to preſs-warrants; and for his politeneſs, deference, and attention to the members

of this Court, during the whole course of his Mayoralty, which was resolved in the affirmative.

BOSTON, *February 6.*

The most Honourable the Congress of the United States of America have promoted Brigadier-General Arnold to the rank of Major-General, and Colonel James Mitchel Varnum, to the rank of Brigadier-General.

A person lately from Halifax, who was on board the British pirate Renown, Captain Banks, informs, that he and 13 New-Englandmen were put on board the boats which were ordered to attack the brave Capt. Mugford, and that the pirates put those sons of America in the front of the battle to cover themselves, wherein some of them were slain by their friends. *Remember this, oh Americans, and let your* justice *whet your swords to revenge the innocent blood of murdered brothers!*

A rich prize is arrived at a safe port at the Southward. She was bound from London to the Streights.

We learn from Cumberland, Nova-Scotia, that the noted Gorham, commander of the British troops there, has apprehended, put in irons, and sent to Halifax goal, Benoni Danks, Esq; Colonel of the militia there, and Dr. Clarke, they having been detected in giving assistance to our army and theirs. The town of Cumberland is entirely demolished.

Yesterday evening arrived in this metropolis, Mr. Richard Carpenter, from New-York, where he lately made his escape from the enemy: He is an inhabitant of this town, and has been a prisoner ever since the 17th of June, 1775, during which time he has been treated in the most brutal manner, repeatedly being put in irons, and several times threatened with having his life taken from him, by the *humane* General Howe.

Saturday last set off for Newport, under a strong guard, commanded by Captain Ayres, a number of prisoners from the inland parts of this State, in order to be exchanged for an equal number of ours now with the enemy.

And on Monday another pack of those vermin passed through Cambridge from the State of New-Hampshire, on their way to Newport to be exchanged; among whom were several of Rogers's rangers, who were taken in the battle of White-Plains, near New-York.

Several companies of soldiers who have inlisted during the continuance of the war, have marched from this State within these few days past for Ticonderoga, and numbers more will set off shortly.

We hear that a general exchange of prisoners is soon to take place over the whole Continent; those taken in Quebec are already exchanged.

We are well assured from good authority, that General Howe was by his successes in the Jersies, so sure of reducing the Americans to a submission, that he had wrote leases of their lands, and had actually given them to a number that had submitted. Is this a term of peace which some would solicit, to have their lands leased to them!

It may be relied on as a matter of fact, that when the enemy took possession of Newport on Rhode-Island, a person who lived on the Island, and had been a lieutenant of a privateer, was taken up and carried before Lord Percy, Sir Peter Parker, and Colonel (or as some call him General) Prescot. Says Prescot, what are you? I have been a lieutenant of a privateer.—A lieutenant of a privateer, ha! damn your blood, one of the damn'd thieves, and immediately made up to him, and hit him a knock in the jaws, and said he should be hanged; he told the Colonel he too had had prisoners in his power, and always had used them well, and even when he himself had short allowance, the prisoners had a full allowance of provisions; Yes, damn you, I have been a prisoner among you and know how I was treated, and hit him another knock; Lord Percy desired the Colonel not to proceed in that way, as he was a prisoner; the Colonel told the prisoner he should be chained neck and heels, and be fed with nothing but oatmeal and water, and while he lived his life should be miserable, and hit him another knock, which Lord Percy again disapproved of, and ordered him to be put into prison, which he said was enough, without blows or irons.

We shall leave it to our readers to make their own reflections on this treatment, and to determine from it the character of Col. Prescot, and whether it does not indicate him to be a blustering coward; for according to an established maxim, the brave are always generous, and treat with humanity those whom the fortune of war has made their prisoners.--- We should be glad the good people of Philadelphia would publish to the world what treatment Col. Prescot received while he was prisoner among them.

PROVIDENCE, January 25.

A number of Americans have lately arrived here from Newport in a flag of truce, having been exchanged there; one of them is since dead, and some others cannot long survive, owing to the inhuman treatment they received from the enemy.

NEW-HAVEN, February 5.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this place, dated Jan. 1777.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that recruiting for the service three years and during the war, is uncommonly successful in this State; it swarms with recruiting officers, and many men of influence, not in the military line, exert themselves to promote the inlisting of men. They are confident of having their 15 regiments ready for the field by the middle of March. Large quantities of barrelled beef are already provided, and on the way to Albany, for summer stores of the northern army, and in short a general spirit of activity both in early procuring troops, cloathing, tents and provision, that presages our being able to open the campaign, with a numerous well appointed army. I hope Connecticut will exert itself with equal spirit"

NEW-LONDON, *February 7.*

A ship of war, supposed to be the Niger, of 36 guns, has lain just within the west end of Fishers-Island, most of the time since our last. On Monday she came to sail, and the same day drove ashore on Narraganset Beach a large schooner, prize to the American Revenue privateer, Capt. Champlin, of this port. The schooner was from Ireland, bound to the West-Indies, laden with flour, bread, butter and other provisions, and had two bales of linen on board, which the privateer took out.

After the prize was on shore several attempts were made by boats from the ship, to set her on fire, which they once effected; but it was soon extinguished by the vigilance of the inhabitants who collected on the occasion, and who drew to the shore several field pieces, with the help of which they preserved the vessel, notwithstanding an incessant fire was kept up from the ship, which however did our people no damage. Several of the enemy, it is thought, were killed. We hear the prize had 800 firkins of choice butter on board, about 200 firkins had been got on shore, and it was expected great part of the cargo would be saved.

FISH-KILL, January 30.

We learn that in New-York the inhabitants are greatly distressed. Every article of provision is scarce and dear. A person just from the city informs us, that the loaf which formerly sold for 8 coppers, sells for 24. No fresh butter to be had, only some Irish butter, very strong, at 3s. per lb. oak wood at 5l. per cord.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 19.*

Last Friday the following Gentlemen were elected at the Statehouse, viz. Thomas Wharton, jun. Counsellor, and Col. Bull, Col. Moor, Major Lollar, and Col. Coats, Members of Assembly for the county of Philadelphia.

The Hon. John M'Kinly, Esq; is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Delaware State.

The General Assembly of the Delaware State have appointed Thursday, the 27th of February (inst.) to be observed as a day of solemn fasting, humiliation and prayer, agreeable to a Resolve of Congress of the 11th of December last.

To Major JOHN DAVIS, *of the Third Battalion of* Cumberland *County Militia.*

I AM much obliged to you for your activity, vigour and diligence, since you have been under my command; you will therefore march your men immediately to Philadelphia, and there discharge them; returning into the store all the ammunition, arms and accoutrements you received at that place.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Princeton, Feb. 5, 1777. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

To Major JOHN DAVIS, *of the Third Battalion of* Cumberland *County Militia.*

DEAR SIR,

I AM happy in an opportunity of presenting my compliments to you and your corps of officers, on their return from Monmouth county, and, in behalf of the inhabitants of said county, in expressing my gratitude to Col. Gurney, yourself, and the other gentlemen, for the great pains that have been taken to support a regular discipline, and to correct and make amends to the utmost of your powers for those irregularities and errors which are the unavoidable consequences of the march of a detachment of militia in such haste as yours did, through a country where no regular provision had been made for their subsistence, and where so many of the inhabitants were inimical to the cause.

It is with pleasure I can declare, that I have the greatest reason to think the salvation of the property and the security of the persons of many friends to freedom, owing under God, to the spirited exertions of the two detachments which marched into Monmouth; the first under the command of Col. Gurney, and the second under your command.

In short, those detachments have rescued the county from the tyranny of the Tories, and put it in the power of their own militia to recover and embody themselves in such manner as to be able to stand on their own defence.—I wish you, dear Sir, a safe return with your detachment to your and their houses and connections, and a long and happy enjoyment of those domestic blessings, which you have taken so much pains to restore and secure to others in a neighbouring State; and that you may never find those under your command less ready to turn out for the public good, than they have been in this excursion. I am, dear Sir, with the most unfeigned respect, your friend and humble Servant,

NATHAN SCUDDER, Colonel 1st Bat.
Monmouth county, New-Jersey.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Feb. 15, 1777.

Resolved, That applications for offices in the Pennsylvania regiments now raising for the Continental service, will be received until Monday the twenty-fourth instant, when this Board will certainly proceed to fill up the vacancies still remaining.

All officers already appointed in the above regiments, who are not on command, are required forthwith to repair to their duty. *By order of Council,*

THOMAS WHARTON, jun. President.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Feb. 15.

Whereas the Honourable Congress has authorized and directed this Council to erect a fortification at Billingsport, for the defence and security of the city and harbour of Philadelphia, part of which work has already been carried on under the direction of this Board, and as it is necessary that some proper person be appointed, not only to superintend the said works, but to command such parties, whether regular soldiers, militia, or others, as may be employed to complete and defend them, therefore,

Resolved, That JOHN BULL, Esq; be appointed Colonel Commandant of the fortifications at Billingsport, and Superintendant of the works, and that all officers and others, employed in erecting or defending the same, do pay due obedience to his commands, until the works are completed, or farther orders given by this Board, or other proper authority.

Resolved, That BLATHWAITE JONES, Esq; be appointed Chief Engineer at Billingsport, with the rank, pay, and rations of Lieutenant Colonel; and all officers and soldiers under his command, as well as workmen employed there, are to obey him as such, until the fortifications at that place are completed, or until it shall be otherwise ordered by proper authority.

Extract from the Minutes,

JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Morris-Town, February 6, 1777.

The General, informed that many frauds and abuses have been committed of late, by sundry soldiers, who after inlisting in one regiment, and receiving the bounty allowed by Congress, have deserted, inlisted in others, and received new bounties, for prevention of such unjust and infamous practices, commands and strictly enjoins all officers of the Continental army, to use their utmost endeavours to detect those who shall be guilty of such offences; and them having apprehended, they cause to be forthwith tried by a general court martial, that they may be dealt with according to their crimes.

The General thinks proper to declare, that this offence is of the most enormous and flagrant nature, and not admitting of the least palliation or excuse, whosoever are convicted thereof, and SENTENCED TO DIE, may consider their EXECUTION CERTAIN and INEVITABLE.

That such impositions may be less practicable, every officer engaged in the recruiting service, is required to have a piece of blue, red, or yellow ribband or tape, fixed in the hat of each soldier recruited, at the time of inlistment; which he shall constantly wear, under pain of receiving thirty-nine lashes, till the regiment or corps, to which he belongs, is assembled, and joins the army.

A true copy taken from General Orders,

G. WEEDON, Adj. Gen.

IN CONGRESS, JANUARY 16, 1777.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the British and Hessian General Officers, towards the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners in the service of the United States, and any other persons inhabitants of these States, in their possession as prisoners of war, or otherwise; and also into the conduct of the said Generals and Officers, and the troops under their command, towards the subjects of these States, and their property, more especially of the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

The Members chosen, Mr. Chase, Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Ross, Mr. Heyward, and Mr. Smith.

Extract from the minutes.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Every Printer is desired to publish the above, and continue the same in their news-papers for some time.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed, under the hand and seal of John Jacobs, Esq; Speaker of the honourable House of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, dated at Philadelphia the 17th instant, setting forth, That whereas, by the Returns made by the Inspectors and Judges of the late Election, it appears that Joseph Parker, George Clymer, Robert Morris, Samuel Morris, junior, John Bayard and Michael Shubart, were duly elected to serve in General Assembly for the City of Philadelphia: And whereas the said Robert Morris hath since been duly elected one of the Delegates to represent this State in Congress, and the said Samuel Morris, junior, hath declined the service to which he was elected: And whereas, at the said late Election, the aforesaid George Clymer was returned as a Representative of the Freemen of the said City in the Executive Council; but he, the said George Clymer, hath taken a seat in the House of General Assembly; in consequence whereof there is no Representative of the said City in the said Executive Council. (And whereas the Freemen of the said City, at said late Election, did neglect to chuse County Commissioners and Assessors, also City Assessors, Street Commissioners and Wardens:) I am therefore commanded and strictly enjoined, to hold an Election at the State-house, in the said City, for electing two fit persons to represent the Freemen of the said City in General Assembly, in the room and stead of the said Robert Morris, and Samuel Morris, junior.---Also some fit person to represent them in the said Executive Council: (Also County Commissioners and Assessors, City Assessors, Street Commissioners and Wardens) Therefore, in virtue of said writ, I do hereby give public notice to the Freeholders and others of the City of Philadelphia, qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, to meet at the State-house in the said City, on Friday next, the 21st day of February instant, to elect two Freemen of the said City, to serve as Representatives in the Assembly for the City of Philadelphia, in the room and stead of Robert Morris, and Samuel Morris.---Also a proper person to represent them in the Executive Council: (Also County Commissioners and Assessors, City Assessors, Street Commissioners and Wardens) agreeable to the present constitution.

WILLIAM MASTERS, Sheriff elect.

A Quantity of Soldiers Cloathing is to be given out to be made.

TAYLORS that want Employ, may apply to Captain BICKHAM, at the Lodge, in Lodge-Alley.

Preference will be given to Associators. *Feb. 18 1777.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LARGE quantity of BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER, BLOCK TIN, LEAD, SHEET TIN, SPELTER, and LAPIS CALAMINARIS, &c.---It is hoped that every person, having any of the above articles, will immediately apply to the subscriber, who will give the best price for any quantity of the above articles, and the public may be assured that all that shall be brought in shall be applied for the purpose intended, which is for the defence of the United States. It is therefore desired that every person, having his country's good at heart, will spare some of these superfluous articles, when so good a cause requires it, and send them to the subscriber, four doors from the Coffee-house, in Market-street, where they shall receive ready cash for the same. LEWIS GRANT, appointed for the purpose.

N. B. The said GRANT follows his business as usual, and returns thanks to his former customers, and hopes for their continuance. He has a Fishing Seine and Boat, with their utensils, to dispose of.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, beautifully situated in the county of Bucks, 23 miles from Philadelphia, containing 118 acres of good land, 10 or 12 of which are meadow, an excellent orchard of 8 acres, a sufficient quantity of woodland, the fences in good repair; on the premises is a good stone house, about 40 by 19½ feet, one story high, and a good loft over it, a good log barn, stable and cow-house, and two wells of good water. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM NORTON, at Mr. REESE MEREDITH'S, or WILLIAM FORBES. ¶

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the 13th day of March next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in Springfield, Chester county, about 11 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 150 acres of land; there are on said plantation about ten acres of meadow, and more may be made, timber sufficient to support the farm, a good stone house, a frame barn, and other out-houses, a spring of excellent water near the door, with a stone house over it, about 300 grafted apple-trees of the best kind of fruit, a variety of cherry and other fruit trees. Likewise one lot, lying near the above plantation, containing 13 acres of land, great part of which is good meadow ground. Also a crop of wheat and rye in the ground; working oxen, cows, young cattle, and swine; implements of husbandry, and houshold furniture. The sale to begin at two o'clock P. M. Attendance will be given by DANIEL YARNELL. ¶ 7 s 6.

Morris-Town, February 12, 1777.

DESERTED from Captain Bond's company, in the 4th battalion of New-Jersey forces, commanded by Colonel Ephraim Martin, the following men, viz.

Peter Peterson, a German, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pitted with the small-pox.

Andrew Scott, John Green, Thomas Johnson, and *Robert Armstrong*; the last four all Irishmen, and were enlisted in Philadelphia about six weeks ago. Whoever secures said deserters, in any goal, and gives notice to the commanding officer, so that they may be had again, shall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, or Eight Dollars for each, paid by

WILLIAM BOND, Captain. ¶

WAS LEFT, by a person unknown, some time ago, at the house of the subscriber, the Sign of the Boatswain and Call, at the Drawbridge, Front-street, SOME WORSTED STUFF. The owner may have it again, on proving property, and paying the cost of this advertisement. ¶

BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, the 8th of February instant, a bright bay MARE, about four years old, no mark, but has been worked with the gears, and has the distemper. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN SHOEMAKER. ¶

Philadelphia, January 22, 1777.

THE Managers of the United States LOTTERY are now delivering out TICKETS at the Lottery--Office, in Front-street, nearly opposite the Coffee-house.

The Printers in the different States are requested, by the Managers, to insert and continue the scheme of the United States Lottery in their several papers.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Upper-Merion township, Philadelphia county, 12 miles from Philadelphia, containing 230 acres of choice land; bounded on the road leading from Spring-mill to Lancaster road and lands of Colonel Miles, Thomas Livezey, William Torbert, and others; about 130 acres cleared, where every field may be supplied with a sufficiency of water; it is as good for grain or grass as any in the county; there are about 12 acres of good meadow, greatest part watered, and eight more may be made all watered, the remainder well timbered; there is a good conveniency for building a mill, as the stream is good and the fall very great; there are on said place a new stone house, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, a square log house, with a stone gable adjoining, and a never-failing spring of good water near the door, also a new stone barn, 46 feet by 30, with a good bearing orchard, and a young thriving orchard, beginning to bear. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS TORBERT, on said place. ‖ 7 s 6.

WAS taken up, on Tuesday, the 11th of February inst. in Shippen-street, near Anthony Fortune's Livery-stable, a dark bay MARE, about 12 hands high. The owner may have her again, by applying to JOHN CROWLE, proving his property, and paying charges. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Robinson's company of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment of foot, now lying at Chester, the following persons, viz.

James Kipp, born at New-York, 23 years old, 6 feet 1½ inches high, well set, brown hair, grey eyes, and pitted with the small-pox; had an impediment in his speech.

John Linch, an Irishman, 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, grey eyes, with a scar under his right jaw, a good looking fellow, both in person and habit.

John Smith, an Englishman, 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a darkish complexion, with black hair and black eyes, and a film on his right eye.

Wilson Jackson, an Englishman, 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, with black hair and black eyes.

Patrick Burk, an Irishman, 40 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, with grey eyes. And,

James Foster, an Englishman, 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion.

Whoever secures said deserters, so as they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each, paid by JOB VERNON, Lieut.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1777. ‡ 7 s 6.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1777.

WANTED as an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS, a LAD of about 14 or 15 Years of Age, who can read and write. Enquire of HENRY MILLER, in Race-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing near 300 Acres, situate in West New-Jersey, near Trenton; bounded by Sunpink Creek, Land of Mr. John Coleman, and others; and known by the Name of The Bear Swamp; above 100 Acres of good Meadow may be made; the greatest Part of said Tract is well timbered. For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. RICHARD HALL, in Elfrith's-Alley, Philadelphia; Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS, in Southwark; or of ANDREW EDGE, at the Yellow-Springs, Chester County, who will give an indisputable Title to the Purchaser. ‖ 6 W.

SEWING and DARNING NEEDLES, assorted, TO BE SOLD BY ROBERT M'KNIGHT, At the Store of Messieurs MEASE AND CALDWELL.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of HANDS, who understand the GUNSMITH's BUSINESS, or any of its BRANCHES; STOCKERS in particular, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to *PETER DEHAVEN*, at the public GUN-MANUFACTORY, at French Creek, or *JAMES CARTER*, in Third-street, near Arch-street, in Philadelphia. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS a negroe man, who calls himself JOHN DAVID, did, on Monday, the 20th of January inst. steal out of the stable of David Brooke, a MARE and yearling COLT; and on Wednesday the 22d instant sold the mare to Isaac Haines, of Goshen, in Chester county, and the colt to Patrick Cannon, of Whiteland, in said county, pretending to be a free negroe, and a dealer in horses; said negroe is about 5 feet seven inches high, stout looking fellow, remarkable for having a very sore leg, and is by every account a most notorious villain, pretends to have travelled much, is talkative, and talks much in the negroe dialect, and passes by divers different names; he crossed the Upper Ferry last Sunday, and is strongly suspected to be in Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends said negroe and secures him, so that he be brought to justice, and the money, cloth and watch that he got for the mare and colt, restored, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC HAINES, and PATRICK CANNON.

Jan. 28, 1777. †

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Passyunk township, on the 20th of December last, an Irish servant girl, named PATTY PRATT, about 16 or 17 years of age; had on, when she went away, a long calicoe gown, green striped petticoat, tow striped linsey ditto, linsey short gown, lawn apron, 3 lawn handkerchiefs, 1 silk ditto, a pair of cotton mittens, half-worn shoes, white worsted stockings, white cotton ditto, black bonnet with blue lining. Whoever secures said servant, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

January 23. ‖ NATHAN COLLENS.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 6th of January last, from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a Dutch servant woman, named *Patty Brannas*, about 25 years of age, fresh coloured, black eyes, cutled hair; had on and took with her, a black sattin bonnet, a light coloured cloth cloak, with a hood, a calicoe short gown, two striped lincey and one damask petticoats, and a white apron. Whoever takes up and and secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ GEORGE LEIB.

Bedminster, Bucks County, January 22, 1777.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, on Monday the 20th of January last, a suspicious person, a middle sized young man, having a blanket coat on, could give no satisfactory account of his business or progress in these parts; had with him, a black HORSE, without saddle or bridle, branded with the letters A. S. on the near buttock, is supposed to be about 11 or 12 years old, is thought to be stolen, and is about 14 hands high, and was therefore detained; the owner of the horse, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

JOSEPH BRADEN.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WILL be given to any person who will take up a man, for THEFT; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, brown complexion, black curled hair, and black beard; had on linen breeches, and a blue coat, but he might have changed his cloaths. He rides a bay mare. Whoever takes up the said man, and brings him to any goal in this province, and gives notice thereof to the subscribers in Germantown, shall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE HAPPEL, and CHRISTOPHER WOLF. ¶

WAS taken up, the 16th of January last, upon Joseph Fox's place, in the Northern Liberties, a BLACK HORSE, with a star in his forehead, and blind in the left eye, is about 12 or 13 hands high, and was shod before. The owner may have him again, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, on proving property, and paying charges. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Cornwall furnace, in Lancaster county, on the night of the 13th of November last, a 3 quarter blooded iron grey MARE, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, no brand, has large ears, carries high, and trots well. Whoever apprehends the said mare, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and for the mare only Three Pounds; and if taken 20 miles from home, reasonable charges. ‡ 3 m. CURTIS GRUBB.

To be SOLD, or RENTED, and entered upon the first day of May next,

SARUM FORGE, situate on Chester Creek, about ten miles from Chester and nine from Marcus-Hook, there are about 32 acres of land belonging to the forge, a considerable part excellent meadow; there has always been sufficient wood to be had for coals, at a low price, as the neighbourhood abounds with the best of timber: The agreeable situation and convenience for almost any other kind of water-works are so well known, that it needs no further description. For other particulars, apply to *James Thomson*, or *Persifor Frazer*, living near said forge.

Also, to be sold, a Tract of Land, in West-Bradford township, Chester county, half a mile from Thomas Pim and Curtis Lewes's plantations in the Great-Valley, and about a mile from the sign of the Ship, on Lancaster road, containing about 164 acres of land, about 40 cleared; the remainder extraordinary good woodland; there are 3 or 4 springs of good water on the premises, the situation very healthy and pleasant, a number of limekilns, and plenty of limestone at a small distance. It will be sold together or divided as may be most agreeable. The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made easy. For particulars, enquire of *James Thomson*, or *Persifor Frazer*, aforesaid. *Thomas Johnston*, who lives adjoining, will shew the land. ‖ 6 w.

DESERTED from Captain James Dillon's company, and second regiment of the State of New-Jersey, commanded by Israel Shreve, Esq; the following men, viz.

William Glinn, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light blue eyes, fresh complexion; had on a light coloured Wilton coat, striped lincey jacket, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, small round hat; he says he belongs to Marcus-Hook, Pennsylvania.

Edward Evenden, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pale complexion, thick set, a worthless ordinary fellow, pretends to beat on the drum; had on a grey short coat, white stockings, new shoes.

George Gettill, a Dutchman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, short curled hair; had on a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, grey cloth jacket, and leather breeches.

Thomas White, a short thick fellow, fresh coloured, light blue eyes, much given to liquor; had on an old regimental coat, faced with red, leather breeches, Wilton jacket; this fellow makes a practice of defrauding the continent by listing in several different companies.

Barnaby Higgins, about 5 feet 5 inches high, fresh coloured, short curled hair, blue eyes, by trade a Baker; it is supposed he has enlisted in the second Pennsylvania regiment; had on a blue regimental coat, Wilton jacket, and leather breeches. Those fellows have been enlisted near two months. A reward of SIX DOLLARS and TWO THIRDS will be paid for each, on delivering them to the commanding officer at Burlington, or to the Captain at Gloucester.

NATHANIEL BOWMAN, Lieut.

The Recruits of Col. SHREVE's regiment are commanded immediately to join their respective companies, at Burlington; such as neglect will be considered as deserters, and advertised as such. ISRAEL SHREVE, Col. 2d. J. R.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1777. ‖ 7 s 6.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 9th of this instant February, a native Irish servant man, named *Philip Clark*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty well set, of a fresh colour, has a peeked turn up nose, has a remarkable way of throwing his head, back when he eats spoon victuals, is much given to liquor, has black hair, which he wears most always curled, has a large white lock on one side of his head, which he says came by a fall from a mare, and sometimes says by a blow with a quart pot; it is thought he will cut off his hair; had on, when he went away, a light cloth coat, with metal buttons and striped lincey lining, two light cloth jackets, buckskin breeches, tied with strings at the knees, two pair of stockings, one plain blue, the other dark grey ribbed, new neats leather shoes, with plated buckles, a plain silver stock buckle, a check silk handkerchief; he took with him a common prayer book; it is thought he will go on board a privateer, or go to Howe, as he is a Tory, and as he is a good scholar may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL LANDERS, in Ridley township, Chester county.

N. B. If any officer has enlisted him, his master will sell him reasonable; enquire of Mr. John Roberts, Taylor, in Elbow-Lane, or said master. § 7 s 6.

BAR-IRON, of the first Quality, TO BE SOLD, BY GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Plantations and two Tracts of Woodland, containing from 240 acres to 320 acres, all lying within 8 miles of my house, excepting one of the tracts of woodland, which lies about 3 miles over the Blue Mountains. The three plantations are occupied with tenants, have a sufficient quantity of watered meadow and timber in good order. The whole to be sold for ready money, or in payments that will best suit the purchaser, by the subscriber, shopkeeper, living in Maxatawny township, Berks county, about half ways on the great road between the town of Reading and Bethlehem.

Feb. 8, 1777. ¶ WILLIAM GREEN.

The following MEDICINES are to be had of *NICHOLAS BROOKS*, At his Dry Goods, Picture and Jeweller's Shop, in Second-street, the fourth Door above Black-horse-alley,

DOCTOR Ryan's Sugar Plums; Maredant's Drops; Bateman's Drops; Keyser's famous Pills; Turlington's Balsam of Life; Hill's Balsam of Honey; Anderson's or Scots Pills; Hooper's Female Pills; Haarlem Oil; Hungarian Balsamical, or the Cripple-curing Oil; British Tooth-powder; Dr. Stoughton's Bitters; also a liquid Blue Dye. 6 w.

JOHN WOOD, CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, BEGS Leave to inform his Customers that he shall commence Business again, at his House, in Front-street, the Corner of Chestnut-street, on the first Day of March next.

Mr. HENRY SNELLING, who now carries on Business at the above place, is not nor has been any Ways concerned in Business with the said WOOD. ¶

WOOL-CARDS.

A Quantity of very good Wool-Cards, TO BE SOLD, BY *SAMUEL SIVERT*, in Lætitia-Court, in Market-street, Philadelphia. ¶

Solebury, Bucks county, February 5, 1777.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber's stable, on the 30th of January last, at night, a black HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, his tail and foretop cut short, some what high backed, paces and trots, shod rough all round, and had a very sore back. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have *Five Dollars* reward; if stolen and the thief brought to justice, *Ten Dollars* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ‖ 7 s 6. JONATHAN INGHAM, junior.

☞ The above Horse belonged to the French General *Fermoy*.

Just printed, published, and now selling by ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

In one Volume, with neat Binding. Price Two Dollars.

A TREATISE on the MILITARY SERVICE of LIGHT HORSE, and LIGHT INFANTRY, in the Field, and in fortified Places. By Major General DE GRANDMAISON, formerly a Captain, with the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in the Voluntiers of Flanders.

Translated from the French, by Major LEWIS NICOLA.

‡§‡ At said BELL's may now be had all the new Publications on the Military Art; also, a considerable Variety of Books, in Navigation, and other Branches of the Mathematics; likewise Variety of Greek and Latin Classics.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, living in Little-Britain township, Lancaster county,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing 303 acres, about half whereof is cleared and in good repair; there are 16 acres of good meadow made, and upwards of 40 more may be watered, most of which may be watered from good standing streams; the wood land is of an extraordinary good quality; there are on the premises a log dwelling-house, a very good barn, with stables and other office-houses, together with a bearing orchard; it is extremely well situated for store or tavern, as the great road leading from Lancaster to Charlestown goes through it, as does that also from Peachbottom Ferry to Christiana Bridge. Any person inclining to purchase said place, may, for further particulars, apply to CHARLES HARAH, living on the premises, who will make known the terms of sale, and give an indisputable title to the purchaser. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A COMPLETE saw-mill, with two saws, on a very good stream of water, and about 5000 acres of pine land, and 50 acres of cedar swamp, with a good house, four rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, and two rooms on the upper one, with a good kitchen, and a well of good water at the door, a very convenient barn, and stabling sufficient for 15 horses; the building, mill, and mill-dam, all in good repair, with all the utensils fit for carrying on the same, with 2 log-houses for sawyers, and other out buildings; situate on the main branch of Little Egg-harbour river, being the division between Burlington and Gloucester county, near the intersection of the roads leading from Philadelphia to Little Egg-harbour, and from Burlington to Great Egg-harbour, makes it a convenient stand for a house of entertainment; the Little Egg-harbour stage passing to and from Philadelphia every week, as also a great number of travellers daily, about two miles from Addison's Iron-works, and seven from the Forks of Egg-harbour, where lumber is transported by water at the moderate price of three shillings per thousand, from the saw to the vessel. Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the same, by applying to JOSEPH PRICKITT, at said mill, or the subscriber, living in Evesham, Burlington county, New-Jersey.

¶ JOSIAH FOSTER.

N B. The purchaser may be supplied with hay and grain, sufficient to carry on the same for six months. ‖ 10 t.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1777.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain JOHN DAVIS's company, of the ninth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel JAMES IRVINE, now lying in the barracks, a certain JOHN SMITH, (who belonged to Colonel Atlee's battalion) born in Ireland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a middling well set fellow, much marked with the small-pox; had on, when he went away, a blue saggathy coat, blue velvet jacket, old leather breeches, yarn stockings, and old shoes, with brass buckles in them. Whoever takes up, and secures said deserter, in any goal in this State, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN DAVIS, Captain. ‡

New Britain, Bucks county, January 4, 1777

CAME to my house last night, a certain JOHN REYPACKER, a deserter from the German battalion, and brought with him a chesnut coloured horse, near 15 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, with a bridle, saddle, and a pair of saddle-bags, full of shirts and other articles, all of which I secured and strove to secure said *Reypacker*, but he being armed, made his escape; the owner or owners of the horse and goods, are desired to come, prove his or their property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ SAMUEL GRAHAM.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away last Friday night, from the subscriber, living in Chester county, at the sign of the Buck, on Lancaster road, an Irish servant BOY, about 16 years old; he has a down look, straight dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, two homespun brown cloth jackets, one of which is too large for him, an old pair of striped blue and white trowsers, buckskin breeches, but neither shoes nor stockings unless he hath stole them. Whoever secures said servant, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

November 27, 1776. MARY MILLER. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Newcastle, on the 29th ult. an Irish servant lad, named JAMES M'MULLIN, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender made, thin visage, brown hair, a remarkable short nose turned up, speaks with the brogue, and has had the ague this long time past; had on when he went away, an old brown coat with a red velvet collar, an old blue surtout coat, spotted flannel jacket, tow shirts, claret coloured cloth breeches, a pair of new black stockings, new shoes, one brass buckle, the other tied with a string, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have THREE DOLLARS reward, paid by JOHN ENOS. ‡

WANTED, an OVERSEER on a Farm, within a few miles of this city; a person that can be well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and industry, will meet with good encouragement. One that has a wife, who is acquainted with the business of a dairy, and will undertake the management of a small one, will be most acceptable. Enquire of the Printers. January 9, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.